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THE POISON OF LYNCH LAW.

IS BRITAIN YIELDING TO THE DISEASE?

Harold Spender writes in the
Daily Chronicle—

It is becoming the fashion of
the hour that people should take
the law into their own hands.
An injured husband of high
military rank shoots his enemy,
and is "confined" during his
Majesty's pleasure. An angry
youngster applies tar and feath-
ers and is given a generous
platform in the Press to boast of
his deed and defy the authorities.
Thus fanned and encouraged, the
habit spreads like a prairie fire.

It begins to take a mass form.
One body of aggrieved soldiers
wreck a camp which they have
come to hate; another storms a
police station and kills a sergeant
of police. Colour hatred adds a
fresh spark of fuel of human pas-
sion. White mobs attack black
and yellow men at Liverpool,
Cardiff and East London. When
the black and yellow men defend
themselves the defence itself be-
comes a new crime.

The poison of lynch law, in
other words, is beginning to creep
into our social system. And there
is no poison more cruel and viru-
lent. Before we yield to it any
longer let us look the facts in the
face. For this country of England
has been hitherto singularly free
from this malady, and it may be
worth while to think carefully
before public speakers or writers
say or write anything to en-
courage it.

FASCINATION OF JUDGE LYNCH.

For in its early stages lynch-
ing is a most attractive disease. The
first onset of this fever is accom-
panied by the most pleasing
illusions and the most delightful
fancies. None of us, for instance,
are in love with the law courts.
We associate them with long
delays, with tedious pleadings,
and with heavy expenses. The
mere effort of listening to both
sides of the case is repulsive to
the ordinary passionate man. He
often regards it as a sign of
weakness. It sometimes even
offends what he imagines to be
his conscience. What more sim-
ple, therefore, than to take the
law into his own hands?

Russia is at present the
paradise of lynch law; and it is
rather interesting to see how it
works out. One of the latest
refugees from Russia has been
describing to me the state of
affairs in one of her great towns.
The law courts have all been
abolished. So far, so good. It
sounds quite a dream! But,
curiously enough, offences against
the law still happen. Certain
people will steal, and certain pos-
sessions still resent being stolen
from. The result is that crowds
take the matter into their own
hands. They do not wait for the
Revolutionary Tribunal. The
thief is just summarily taken and
shot or hanged. There are no
pleadings; there is no waste of
police men's time; there is no
worry about witnesses.

JUSTICE DONE!

But look at the other side. A
week before my friend left Russia
a lady traveller at a provincial
railway-station thought she had
lost a hundred rouble notes, and
suspected an unfortunate gentle-
man who was travelling in the
same train with her. The un-
happy man was hauled out, and
as two hundred rouble notes were
found on him, that was thought
to provide a fair margin for risk,
and so he was taken out and shot.
But as the firing party returned,
from this virtuous deed they were
met by the lady in an excited
frame of mind, for she had dis-
covered the rouble notes in
another pocket. The case seemed
awkward; but it was quite easy
to put it right. They there and
then tried the lady for false
evidence, put her up against the
same wall, and shot her also.
Final upshot of lynch law—two
innocent persons finally disposed
of.

Russia must go her own way
and learn her own lessons; but
surely our civilisation is old
enough to prevent us from having
to re-learn at such fearful cost
these lessons of a nation's
childhood! For the plain fact is
that our passions are no guide to
justice. The mere fact that we
feel very angry with a person is
not sufficient evidence of his
guilt. "Revenge," said Bacon,
"is a wild justice." But the main
point is there is very little justice
about it, and a great deal of
wildness.

THE WHITE TERROR.

Take the case of the Southern
American States. Those States
have taken over the unfortunate
heritage of that system of legal
lynching for which we were very
imprudently responsible. A system
which has been the cause of more
innocent deaths than any other in
the world.

ENGLISHMAN'S STORY OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

The Hull correspondent of the
Daily Chronicle writes—I held in
my hand a small photograph of
a man, middle-aged, well preserv-
ed, robust and healthy. Before me
sat a man whom one would take
to be 70.

His clothes hung loosely upon
him, his cheeks were sunken, and
his beard was heavily streaked
with grey. But his eyes were
bright like those in the
photograph.

It was one and the same man.
Mr. R. Bielby, a shipping agent
of Riga, who has family connec-
tions at Hull, but in the interval
since the photograph was taken
he had spent many months as a
prisoner in the hands of the
Bolsheviks, first in the fortress of
Peter and Paul at Petrograd, and
from January 18 to May 25 in the
Butirski Prison, Moscow. The
starvation diet and the pestilenti-
al cells had taken toll of his
health and physique. Only an
indomitable spirit had kept him
alive.

Mr. Bielby, told me that he had
lived in Russia for 25 years, and
at the time of the attack on the
Russian Embassy at Petrograd,
on August 31, when he was taken
prisoner, was attached to the
Naval Transport Department. He
was near Captain Cromie when
that gallant officer was killed,
and he shared the horrors of the
prison of Peter and Paul with
Mr. Landon, the *Daily Chronicle*
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of cash.

The black race is steadily
increasing and now numbers
something like 12,000,000.

On the other side the white race
has taken the grim determination
that there shall be no mixture of
stock. That is by no means an
easy task to maintain, even in a
country like ours. How much
more difficult in those States
where the black population is
rapidly threatening to out-number
the white! But so deep is the
determination that the white man
refuses to hand over this matter
to the process of law. The purity
of the stock in these States is
defended by a literal system of
"white terror," which has become
part of the customs of the coun-
try. Lynch law, in other words,
has become an institution.

AN INCURABLE HABIT.

All the best Americans deplore
the results; and surely they
should be a warning to us. For
it is calculated that every year,
in the Southern States of America
some 60 people are done to death
in this manner. Since 1885 over
2,500 are estimated to have
perished. Since 1912 there has
been an increase in the yearly
average. The process is often by
burning, and has in some cases,
been patronised even by the
responsible officials of the towns
in which these events occurred.
The little children of the schools
have been drawn up to witness
the slow burning of an un-
happy wretch, against whom
some random accusations have
been made. These things
are well known to the American
Government, and are deplored by
the best opinion in that country.
But so deeply has the habit of
lynch law struck into the life
of the Southern American States
that no American Government
dares to suppress it with a high
hand.

It is not for us to dictate to the
Americans, who have their own
troubles and their own problems;
but here is an outstanding warn-
ing to any of us who may
imagine that the process of
lynching is a habit to be
encouraged or trifled with.

WARNING TO THE LAW.

But one word to the courts of
justice. Lynching almost always
begins with a relaxation of law.
Before the lawyers blame society,
let them be quite certain that
they are doing their duty to
society.

BOLSHEVIK PRISON HORRORS.

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Daily Chronicle writes—I held in
my hand a small photograph of
a man, middle-aged, well preserv-
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was near Captain Cromie when
that gallant officer was killed,
and he shared the horrors of the
prison of Peter and Paul with
Mr. Landon, the *Daily Chronicle*
correspondent.

"They kept me in the Embassy
for two and a half hours after the
others had been sent away, and
then I was taken in a motor-car
to prison. Later the same even-
ing Mr. Landon was brought in.

The people attached to the
Embassy and Consular staff were
exchanged about October 10 (they
had been incarcerated since
August 31), but I was kept there
for four months. Then I was
sent to Moscow. They never told
me why they were detaining me,
but they were always saying to
me, 'Tell the truth.'

At Moscow I had nine investi-
gations. I was frequently told
that I was going to be shot, but
eventually I was exchanged, with
others, for Commander Raskol-
nikov.

"The treatment in prison was
terrible. At the fortress of Peter
and Paul, we were packed like
sheep in a pen, and our only food
was cabbage soup and a quarter
of a pound of bread, so-called,
each day. Afterwards, when the
others had been exchanged, I was
placed in solitary confinement.

At Moscow the food was a
little better, but the other con-
ditions were worse. For ten days
I was kept in a small room with
72 others, criminals of all classes.
There were no beds, merely boards
to sleep upon, and we were only
allowed out in batches of ten for
a few minutes each morning.

In the first week eight were
taken away, suffering from
typhus. Altogether, there were
600 patients in the hospital in
that prison.

"I was so weak with dysentery
I could hardly stand. I petition-
ed for discharge, on the ground
of my health, but was told that
I should be not. I have improved
a great deal since my liberation.
I rested a week at Helsinki, and
was nearly another week on
the steamer coming to Hull.

In spite of it all I like Russia
and the Russian people, and I
am quite ready to go back when
things settle down. I have had
happy days in the Baltic pro-
vinces, and I can say nothing
against the real Russian people.

"I see certain people at home
have strong leanings towards the
Bolsheviks. Well, let them go to
Russia and be not the guests, but
the victims of Bolshevism for six
months. No, not six months—six
weeks; that would be more than
long enough to cure them."

take a liberal interpretation of
such judicial utterances. But
what about the deceived women,
and those who care for them?
The next step was that, finding no
protection in the law, the guar-
dians of such women would take
the law into their own hands.
Then the very same people who
applauded the loosening of the
law become the first to applaud
those who act without the law.

So the process goes on, with
the power of a gyrating circle.
I should not, indeed, be
surprised to find that the very
people who condemned the tar and
feathering at Cambridge would
have been the first to defend the
absence of the man, who was
tarred and feathered. So highly
and easily do our passions work
upon our minds.

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THE POLITICAL STRIKE.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

A. M. Drysdale writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Poor George IV. scratched an Englishman and discovered a Tartar when, egged on by the reactionaries Metternich and Wellington, he called the Tory leader Canning a Jacobin.

Trade unionism is essentially conservative, and so are most trade unionists, and they shall certainly not be called Bolshevik or revolutionaries by me. Is Lord Gainford a revolutionary when he announces that in the event of certain decisions by Parliament, he and his fellow coal-owners will refuse to carry on their industry? Are the farmers who refrain from sending their milk into the market and prefer (instead) to waste it, to be called revolutionaries? Are the fishermen revolutionaries when they deal similarly with their fish?

It is a very old principle of the English common law that a man may not do what he likes with his own, but—always excepting Dora, that super-female of the species—who, however, confines her interference to ploughable land—there is nothing to compel him to do anything else with it, if he chooses to be inactive.

Why the common law failed to protect trade unionists from imprisonment before 1873 was not because they withheld their labour as individuals, but because they conspired (or combined) to withhold it in bodies, and so brought themselves within the statutes against conspiracy. For all I know, Lord Gainford, the milk producers, and the fishermen, if and when they conspire together, might be proceeded against under those laws even to-day, for they do not enjoy the exceptional immunity of the trade unionists conferred in 1873 by the Tory Government of that time.

TRADE UNION CONSERVATISM. But conservatism in all its branches has its revolutionary outbursts, and George IV. himself knew what he meant, though he had not the analytical intelligence to communicate his meaning to anyone else, when he called the Tory leader a Jacobin.

The election of the record number of trade union secretaries to the House of Commons at the same time as the election of the largest number of declared political Conservatives for 20 years, is capable of more than one explanation. But anyone who has been present at a trade union congress will take the essential conservatism of trade unionists for granted.

On the other hand, however, there is an aspect of trade unionism—corresponding, say, with the Ulster side of Lord Halsbury—which, if it is not actually revolutionary, keeps the revolutionaries who look to it in countenance and perhaps even in food and drink.

Heaven forbid that I should say anything against education—I hope to say a good deal for it before I have done—but we all reach stages of education which we mistakenly conclude to be the last peak of the climb, and make a thousand other miscalculations in consequence. The one uneducated man beyond all question is the man who believes himself to be educated. There is a beneficent educational movement in full course within or allied with trade unionism, which, however, has this distressing mischief, that its eager, young spirits are ever and anon breaking away at a tangent from some new fragment of learning which it yields them to disquiet the old, old world with an unverified rumour of salvation.

LIMITED EDUCATION.

A little, but not enough, about economics, about capital and interest, and so forth is learnt, and problems of the first magnitude are attacked not in the spirit of patient examination, but in the confidence of inspired solution. Much of the adult education which is going on among working men—and I repeat that even partial education is better than none at all—is directed to giving a one-sided view of the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and of the part that capital plays in industry, a one-sided view which is bound to result in disaster—mainly to themselves—when it is transmitted, as all knowledge ultimately is, into conduct and action.

When I come to propose remedies I hope I shall find room for the expression of a wish that all industrialists, masters and men alike, might have a year or two at some such liberal institution as the London School of Economics.

But there is something in trade unionism much nearer akin to the revolutionary movement than the partisan or class education which is being given by

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certain working-men's organisations, and that more revolutionary something is the doctrine of "direct action."

A TRIPLE FORCE.

The Triple Alliance—that is a subordinate confederation within the trade union circle, a kind of imperium in imperio, of railway workers, general transport workers, and coal workers—demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Russia, the raising of the blockade of Germany, the repeal of conscription and the release of the conscientious objectors—all demands which may be made legitimately under our Constitution, and which would automatically be realised if the Triple Alliance persuaded the people to return a majority to the House of Commons to counsel Parliament in that sense. That would be the democratic method. But the Triple Alliance propose the revolutionary method, the Ulster method, the method of force—force against mind.

They threaten to go on strike if their political demands are not accepted by the Government in preference to the arguments and the votes of the duly elected representatives of the nation in the House of Commons. Though the present is not a Liberal House of Commons, it would be Liberalism and the democratic principle which would be defeated if the threat of the Triple Alliance succeeded.

They say that the Parliamentary machine is too slow and clumsy where the lives of men are in question; but there is only one ultimate alternative to the Parliamentary machine, and that is civil war, which would involve a good many lives.

Pyrrhus never knew anyone go about to break Parliaments, but that in the end they broke him; and the great majority of the British people would not see Parliament removed from the glorious landmarks of human liberty without a fight to the death for all that makes life worth while.

They allege that the Parliamentary system is being twisted to defeat the ideals of Labour, that there is a Parliamentary conspiracy to discredit the experiment in Socialist government in Russia, and that the British anti-Socialists have lied in attributing atrocities to the Russian Socialists. These particular charges may or may not be true of this particular Parliament but similar charges are inevitably true of Parliaments in general.

If I were a Parliament I should defeat most of the ideals of the Conservatives. I should discredit Conservative experiments everywhere, and I should tell the naked and fatal truth about a Conservative atrocity, whenever I had the luck to discover one.

If the Triple Alliance found themselves in a majority in the House of Commons, would they forward the ideals of Capitalism, beat the big drum about the virtues of Capitalism in other countries, and close their ears to a report that Capitalism had been guilty of an atrocity in Lapland?

THE PARTY TUG-OF-WAR. Parliamentarism means a succession of alternatives, of ups and downs, of party triumphs and party defeats, of counter-balances.

To-day you are a minority, and you see your theories of government brushed contemptuously to one side; tomorrow you will be a majority, and your theories will have an overwhelming vogue. You cannot prevent majorities which you dislike from being as eager after their aims as congenial minorities are pursuing theirs. Your tremendous believer in anything always tempted to be a little, perhaps more than a little, scrupulous. If you prefer to kill him in civil war to reasoning with him in a debate you possibly throw away a valuable convert to say nothing of your own danger of being correspondingly perverted into another mere dead lion.

I do not depreciate the menace of "industrial action"—i.e., the strike—in the political sphere, especially if it were controlled by the true political revolutionaries. Its example is infectious—or, to be just, I ought to say that the example which it took over from the Firemen and Seamen's Union is infectious.

GENERAL STARVATION POLICY. The Industrial Workers of the World have the same end in view in America, and ultimately for all nations, in advocating One Big Union. An attempt is being made in every country to set up a Triple Alliance. All the Triple Alliances would then combine to enforce their political aims by strangling industry and starving the community.

But the project will fail in England—and so everywhere—for two reasons. One is that the majority of the trade unionists who are directly affected by the Triple Alliance do not believe in the strike as a political weapon. General starvation falls upon the just and the unjust and strikers as well as others have wives and children.

Another reason is that the "direct action" movement at present is in the hands of the universal nationalists, who are obliged to show that the State and the State departments are more efficient in industry than private enterprise. Yet cannot both preach faith in a State, and at the same time propose its overthrow?

Mr. Smilie, the nationalist, may or may not beat the capitalists; he is pretty certain to beat Mr. Smilie, the proletarian, in the political strike.

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INTERNATIONAL POLO.

A POSSIBLE CHALLENGE.

It is asserted that the Americans, with rare sportsmanlike feeling, have tentatively approached the Hurlingham Club with a view to ascertaining whether a challenge for the International Cup next year would be acceptable. An avoidance being thus within the lines of reciprocally good sportsmanship, the acceptance of a challenge is to be deprecated.

In the final tie of neither the Ranelagh Open Cup nor the Championship Cup—the two principal events of the season—was the play above mediocrity, for a first-class tournament. Nothing like test-match form was in evidence. There is a prime cause for this poverty of exhibition—the scarcity of good younger players and good ponies. The war has taken a heavy toll of both, and the places of our former best men cannot be filled this year, or even next, by those who would reasonably be chosen to replace them, but who are still serving overseas.

High efficiency of play in polo, if its continuity is interrupted for a year or more, is not to be regained at the asking, as many have found to their cost. Moreover, the break tells more heavily as the years advance. Youth will be served; and the converse is true of the afternoon of life.

Without any disparagement of the fine efforts of Major Humdall and Mr. Buxton, a look-on at Ranelagh or Hurlingham cannot have failed to notice the dearth of really good forwards. Did he recollect the play of Major Leslie Chespe, and Mr. Osborn, whose polo has been ended in a greater game, the difficulty of replacing the grade of elder or younger player in an international match for next year must have become more apparent. It is doubtful whether any team that could now be collected in time to mount the International Cup would be able to do so.

less should take up a challenge for the Cup.

On the other hand, advice from America leave no room to doubt that the challengers would have an immense advantage over us, both as regards players and ponies. None of their clubs has been depleted of either as have ours. The resources of Mr. Whitney's magnificent stud of so many years from the best English animals obtainable, regardless of price, still remain to be drawn upon, and, as was the case in 1914, a very large number of other ponies, good enough even for test-match play will be instantly offered to the Meadowbrook Club by their owners. While the redoubtable Mr. Milburn is at present still serving his country on this side of the Atlantic, there are at the disposal of the challengers the services of many brilliant players, such as Mr. Stevenson, Mr. La Montagne, Mr. Beadleston, and others to be added to those of Mr. J. M. and Mr. L. Waterbury, the punning of whose right hands has not deserted them or been interfered with by a break in the continuity of their play. It says a great deal for the sportsmanship of those in charge of the negotiations for the challenge that they should be reported to be willing to forgo the very great advantages which they are aware that they possess.

Subsidiary difficulties present themselves in the way of leadership and finance. With regard to the former, it must not be forgotten that our chance of success in 1914 came near being wrecked through ignoring the personal equation. It is only natural that those who might have a chance of playing for their country should be anxious to grasp the honour, with perhaps, the pleasant prelude of a winter holiday in Spain, if such a decision be contemplated. The decision of the matter rests in the hands of the Hurlingham Club, and they surely will be well advised to accept the challenge.

Mr. Smilie, the nationalist, may or may not beat the capitalists; he is pretty certain to beat Mr. Smilie, the proletarian, in the political strike.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919.

A GRAVE MOMENT.

The recent strikes and other signs of industrial unrest at Home have provided us with tangible evidence that the situation in the Old Country is far from what it might be. These are the outward indications of something more serious than the events themselves. Some little time ago, Lord Robert Cecil declared that the economic position was "incalculably serious," and now we have the Prime Minister asserting that the national position is grave, whilst the Chancellor of Exchequer frankly states that unless matters improve we shall become nationally bankrupt. Now, these are not the words of alarmists; they are the considered declarations of responsible statesmen who know what they are talking about, and they make us realise that Britain is faced with a crisis which will require all the wisdom and tact of the people safely to overcome. We are now in the very throes of the post-war reaction. Sound leadership and a willingness to be led along safe paths were never more needed than to-day.

The situation with which the Old Country is faced is, of course, the direct upshot of the war. It is as if many sections of the community were staggered and groping about like dazed men for a way out of a maze. Throughout the grim struggle of the past four or five years, the nation as a whole has put its shoulder to the wheel, stood with a united front against the hardships and sufferings which war meant, and found its way to victory by co-operative effort. Now that peace has come, the immediate incentive to continue in that spirit seems to have disappeared from the minds of many of our people, and where they have not joined hands with the forces of destruction they appear to be halting with indecision as to which path they will follow. The time calls for greater production and greater thrift. Instead of that, there are many thousands at Home who are profligate in their expenditure and who think that salvation is to be found in the process of "downing the boom." During the war, though cut off from many of the world's markets, Britain kept its head above water. But it was existing under totally artificial conditions and living from hand to mouth. To-day, it must produce not only for itself but must win its way back into the outside markets and so rehabilitate its economic position. But many of the workers think naught of this larger aspect of the situation. They take a purely local view of matters and, without stopping to consider the results of their demands or the possible harmful consequences of tampering with the delicate fabric of national trade and finance, they push forward their claims to more wages and fewer hours and refuse to stir until their wishes are met. Now, this kind of thing cannot go on indefinitely without the nation suffering. It is imperative that production be more than maintained. The strikers think that pay and bodily comforts are more important than productivity.

But apart from the purely financial and industrial side of the question, there is some ground for believing that influences are at work for upsetting the very basis of our Constitution. Mr. Chamberlain spoke of "treasonable circles endeavouring by direct action to overthrow Parliament." In other words, there is something of the Bolshevik spirit abroad at Home, and it is this insidious cancer which must be kept from festering its way into the heart of our Constitution if the nation is to be saved from disaster. We are living in a time of crisis. The old British standard of the war-time has been shattered, and many of the old British standards of the war-time have been shattered. We are living in a time of crisis. The old British standard of the war-time has been shattered, and many of the old British standards of the war-time have been shattered.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PROFITTEERING.

Despite the various control schemes which were in operation at Home during the war, it is common knowledge that a deal of profiteering went on in the necessities of life. The many prosecutions which took place, with the imposition of heavy sentences, may be recalled in this connection. In Hongkong, we should say that if the facts were sifted to the bottom it would be found that there was relatively more profiteering here than in the Old Country. The profiteers have had things their own way. There has been no actual control of prices, even though a Food Committee was appointed for the purpose of keeping an eye on charges. As it was during the war, so it is now locally. Sellers have been and still are able to ask what prices they like, and although there are some reputable firms who are above fleecing the public, we do not hesitate to say that many others are still indulging in sheer profiteering. That is not to be wondered at in the absence of any control of rates. But in spite of these things, the Government lies low and says nothing, except to assert that it has no intention of doing what it manifestly ought to do.

ACTION NEEDED.

But whilst Hongkong continues to suffer from the hands of the mercenary trader, both at Home and in the United States special measures are at this very moment being taken to combat the profiteer. In the case of England, the Board of Trade is empowered to investigate prices, to receive complaints and to fix the prices. Heavy punishment is provided for those who exceed the rates, and where a Company is convicted, every Director and official is assumed to be guilty unless he can prove non-complicity. Now, if these things can be done at Home, why cannot similar machinery be put into motion here? A similar ordinance would make some of our local profiteers shake in their shoes. Yesterday we received from the Secretary of the Sanitary Board a list of retail market prices such as used to be published a few years back. We presume that the prices have been revised, but what is the earthly use of such a list unless there is some means provided of insuring on the observance of the prices? We were once told that these prices were not the "official" rates at all, but merely the current retail prices. We are wondering if that is what they now are. If so, they are useless. Anyone can find out the current prices by visiting the market. This tinkering with a serious question does not do. There is profiteering going on in the Colony. It can only be checked by the taking of some such measures as are now to be enforced at Home.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT.

Portuguese politics are a sealed book to many. The dastardly assassination of Dr. Sidonio Paes put the hands of the clock back in Portugal, throwing the country into a state of chaos. Sidonio Paes was a true friend of Portugal, and he adopted a mode of government based more or less on the American plan. The future of Portugal is in the lap of the gods. There are so many currents working in Portuguese politics that it is difficult to hazard a guess as to the benefits that will accrue from the present regime. Reuter's Agency informs us that Senhor Antonio Almeida has been elected President of the Portuguese Republic by Congress. Senhor Almeida is the leader of the Evolutionist Party in Portugal, but in view of the fact that he has been elected President at a time when Democracy is in power, it seems to indicate that he has joined hands with the Democratic Party, although he is a staunch Republican. He, therefore, replaces Admiral Canto e Castro, who has been acting President since the assassination of Sidonio Paes. The composition of the Cabinet to-day is not known, but there is no doubt that it has undergone many changes. The present President is very well known, and has taken an active part in politics. It is difficult to say at present whether he will make a worthy successor to Sidonio Paes. But, apparently, his method of government will be a departure from that of Paes. The new President's government is expected to be more moderate and less radical than the late President's.

DAY BY DAY.

INTRODUCING A HAPPY MAN TO A PESSIMIST IS LIKE SHAKING A RED RAG AT A BULL.

The s.s. Arratoon Appear departed on the 10th instant for Shanghai and Japan with 700 tons of general cargo.

Mr. C. E. Gauze, the American Consul for Amoy, left to-day for Shanghai. Mr. Gauze is going to the United States.

Friday, 15th inst., being the Feast of Assumption, Mass will be said in St. Joseph's Church at 9 a.m.

We hear that there have been heavy rains in Manila of late, no fewer than 50 inches falling in twelve days.

Two Chinese were walking down Queen's Road when a small boy picked one of their pockets. He was sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindell to three weeks' hard labour and ten strokes of the birch.

In the Peter Dawson's Cup Competition (Championship Singles open to Chinese in Hongkong) Mr. Ng Sze Kwong (C. R. C.) will meet Mr. T. L. Tan (University) to-morrow at 4.30 at the C.R.C. in the final round.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended August 9, totalled \$15,923, which is \$2,857 above the same week last year. For the 32 weeks of the year, the takings are \$471,351, which represents an advance of \$36,667 over last year.

The health return for last week shows five cases of cerebro-spinal fever (three fatal), four fatal occurrences of cholera, two fatal cases of plague, two cases of enteric fever (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever. The last-named was a British case; all the others Chinese.

The breaking of a gas pipe caused a small fire to break out in a foreign goods shop on the ground floor of No. 5, Lyndhurst Terrace at about 7 p.m. yesterday. The Fire Brigade were summoned and they quickly extinguished the outbreak. Except for some packages of goods being spoilt, there was no damage worth mentioning.

On Saturday, on the s.s. Hanio from Haiphong, Inspector Willdin, of the Revenue Department, discovered in the engine room, cleverly concealed in the iron girders supporting the ship underneath the cable chain and in the raft placed on deck, 1,685 tins of prepared opium. The cylinders which give the rafts buoyancy had been pierced and a considerable quantity of opium inserted. Had there been an accident at sea, the rafts would have been found useless.

To mark their appreciation of his twenty years' association with the Sallors' Home and his onerous duties as Shipping Master, the European staff of the Harbour Office yesterday presented Captain A. A. H. Milroy, Superintendent of the Sallors' Home, who is retiring on account of ill-health, with a suitably inscribed blackwood tray inlaid with silver, and a silver handbag for Mrs. Milroy. Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, in making the presentation, referred to the indefatigable manner in which Capt. Milroy had discharged his duties. Captain Milroy replied suitably and said that he was compelled to take leave of Hongkong on doctor's advice.

What made a Chinese woman seek rest in the bottom of the harbour was the unhandy conduct of her life's partner. She had scraped together a small sum of money with which she promised herself a square meal of rice and put it in a drawer. Her husband, bad man that he was, had his eye on the money, and at the first opportunity he stole and expended it on himself. This was distressing, and the wife made a bee-line for the water-front and jumped into the sea. But there were persons who, not knowing the cause, did not sympathise with her. They jumped into the water after her and fished her out. The Police brought the woman home. Mr. R. E. Lindell to-day, when she came into court, explained her story and said that she was a widow and had no other means of support. She was allowed to go home.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

I wish the P. W. D. would take a little more care and see that the workmen cutting roads between Aberdeen and Deep Water Bay do not throw a lot of sharp stones along the main road. These loose stones do a deal of damage. The P. W. D. authorities do not seem to realise how this slipshod method eats up the motorist's money. Take a good set of tyres. They cost \$200. It takes a short time for these kinds of roads to use them up. Hongkong has admirable roads, but at times they are hard on tyres.

Motoring is making rapid strides in the Colony. It is interesting to recall how the authorities eight years ago tried to discourage motoring in the Colony. In 1911, old stages state, an effort was made to introduce an ordinance prohibiting motoring in the Colony. It appears that a motor car puffing round Pokfulam Road scared a pony being ridden by a child. This shows how short-sighted some of our old timers were. People do not realise what automobiles are going to do for Hongkong. They will have to divest themselves of their present ideas. There are, for instance, a lot of pretty places over the Kowloon Hills which can be reached by motor cars by the present roads, to say nothing of the many beauty spots on the island.

The average Chinese has no "traffic sense." Motor-car horns mean nothing to him. He hears you blow your horn and presumes that you will not run against him, seeing that you know he is there. These Chinese pedestrians will persist in walking in the middle of the road, and this is extremely annoying to motorists. What motorists might do is to stop the car and summon the pedestrian for obstruction, but the trouble is that when one goes out motoring one often has ladies as companions and no one appreciates the idea of dragging ladies to the Magistracy to give testimony. Some of the Chinese chauffeurs are very careless and inclined to be reckless. Some Indian chauffeurs are much more careful than Chinese drivers. Last week a Chinese chauffeur driving down Aberdeen almost hurled his cargo into the sea and nearly dashed into the car of a well-known citizen. There should be more stringent examinations before chauffeurs' licences are granted.

On last Thursday night there was a dinner party given at the Officers' Mess at Mount Austin to H. E. the Officer Administering the Government. His Excellency was presented with a cricket ball—the identical ball with which he performed the "hat-trick" last April in the match played between the Manchesters and the Civil Servants. The ball was mounted on a small stand.

The Garrison here is becoming smaller and smaller. A lot of the men are leaving for Elbight and soon a new regiment will be in our midst. When the next batch of Manchesters leave Hongkong, Austin Barracks will cease to be occupied and, instead, the men will be concentrated at Murray Barracks.

When European travellers visit Japan they not infrequently complain that they are obliged to pay far higher prices than the Japanese are charged, and they attribute this fleecing to the fact that they are foreigners. Some attribute it to the social conditions prevailing in the country. The Japanese have been educated in the belief, and have accepted it as a principle, that the rich must live for the sake of the poor, and prices have always been based upon the purchaser's rank in society or his presumed ability to pay. The Occidental coming from lands where the reverse practically holds good, the poor living for the sake of the rich, naturally complains of being robbed, as, from his point of view, he really is; but it is not because he is a foreigner but because, being a tourist, he is presumably wealthy and must therefore conform to the custom of the country which permits the poor to levy a tax upon the rich without thereby incurring the slightest imputation of dishonesty. Now we know where the fleecing of the Occidentals comes from, and we can see that it is not a thing to be proud of.

POLICE RESERVE.

"GAZETTE" CEASES PUBLICATION.

A meeting of the Police Reserve Magazine Committee was held last evening for the purpose of considering the question of discontinuing publication of the Police Reserve "Gazette." It was explained that the "Gazette" had been in existence for almost three years but that of late the support accorded to it had not been such as to warrant its continuance. Emphasis was laid on the fact that members of the Corps, had, during the past six months and more, shown little interest in the magazine, and that as the Corps had now been relieved of much of its duty, it could be considered that the "Gazette" had served its purpose. A financial statement showed that the magazine had of late been declining, but that if publication ceased now it would be possible to show a balance in hand. After discussion of the matter, it was resolved that the "Gazette" be wound up, that monies paid in advance by subscribers and advertisers be refunded, and that the balance of \$100 be forwarded to the St. Dunstan's Home. It was also decided that a number of unsold copies of the "Gazette," of varying dates, be distributed to the troops through the Post Office; but that members of the Force and subscribers, wishing spare numbers to complete their sets, be supplied with same gratis on applying to Crown Sgt. Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, Money Order Office, up to the 31st instant. Thanks were expressed to all who had contributed to making the "Gazette" a success.

UNDREAMED-OF FOOD PRICES.

SIR A. GEDDES'S GLOOMY PROPHECY.

Sir Auckland Geddes, addressing a Brotherhood meeting at Crave recently said the country was using its freedom in such a way that it was tending to throw away the very things for which it fought. The money that was being squandered on things which were of no value was colossal, and the work that was supplying these things was of no more value in the reconstruction of the State than the unemployment pension.

The people who had the cash were following courses which threatened to destroy our victory. There was more beer being brewed for example, in this country. People said the quantity was short, but that was because it was being swilled at twice the rate and because there was more time to drink it in and more money to pay for it. By sending overseas for beer, silk for stockings, and feathers for hats, we were increasing our debt overseas for things that did not matter. What we had to get was food and raw material. The more money we sent away for things that did not matter the more we paid for the things that did matter, for the international money exchanges were steadily moving more and more against us. The price of food next winter would climb to a level none dreamed of. (A Voice: "More wages.") There would be no money to pay wages because it would have to go overseas for food.

Limitation of output was extraordinarily foolish. The mill-owners limited output to get higher prices and operatives to make more work for more people. It was stark, staring lunacy.

"You cannot live like millionaires," he added, "if you are as poor as a church mouse. This nation is now poor; it is living as it were wealthy."

The classes throwing the heaviest strain upon the overseas markets are the classes whose income was in the form of wages. The wealthy people were so few it would not matter much what they did. Bread next winter was more useful than feathers this summer.

If our transport system were to break down and foreign markets were to go credit would break in England as it had broken in Russia. We had need of all the old patient toughness that had never deserted us in time of trial.

After another without paying the bill as any of them. The artistic temperament is usually trotted out to account for these things. Bad pictures, worse books, and indifferent musicians will be generally the outcome of these assumptions. The artistic temperament is a largely developed original sin. No matter how father can get on, temperaments and bad pictures, worse books, and indifferent musicians will be generally the outcome of these assumptions.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Those who complain that men dress in dull and monotonous should study the Cornish fishermen (writes "H. T." in the *Manchester Guardian*). There is no limit to the variety in his style of dress, while the colours which include vivid orange and sky blue. The jumpers are often white in their original state, but dyed with black they range from deep colour through orange and rusty terracotta to almost wine-colour. The jersey is nearly always blue or white though occasionally one sees grey, but at least one crimson jersey is to be seen here and there. There are always the brilliant scarlet jerseys of the Salvation Army. The trousers vary in colour as the jumpers, and in cut from the extreme navy, wide enough for both legs and more in each, to the normal shape. When working in the harbour repairing their gear, the men often wear blue overalls, and linen coats of every shade of blue and pale lilac are always frequent. On these occasions they wear slippers. A pair of crimson plush slippers formed the finishing touch to a rig which included a white navy jumper showing a blue-black jersey at the wrists and neck, orange coloured trousers, and a green cap worn over one eye. The headgear may be anything from a bowler hat to the more usual broad flat cap. For facing the weather new notes of colour appear in the olive-green, yellow, or black oilskins and sou'westers, and nearly all the fishermen wear top-boots reaching to the top of the thigh. As a fisherman when setting out wears the equivalent of two or three thick thick suits at least his appearance and gait with these enormous boots is like Joe-fotum or a man in a heavy suit of armour.

One of the efforts of war seems to be a better philosophy in the playing of games. Before young men who lived the sheltered life went out to fight, games were the most important thing in a good many lives, and the evil fortunes of games the darkest disappointments. It is not that the returned soldier is less keen on games; he plays them, and, indeed, often insists on playing them in spite of dreadful disabilities. But he seems now to bring a lighter touch to them. Watch any of the games of tennis on suburban courts this summer, and you will see far less savage hitting; you will hear a great deal more laughter over feeble strokes. The player confesses that he is probably playing very badly instead of blaming his partner, the light, the court, and the world in general. In quite a big tournament a few years before the war a lady in a "double" was so upset by the ferocity of her partner that she threw down her racquet and left the court in tears. That sort of thing does not happen now. Watch cricket, and it will be apparent that the batsman given out for obstruction takes the decision in a better spirit than of old, and is as unresponsive as the dreary denizen of the pavilion seats, with his "Hard luck—right off the wicket," as was MacLaren in a big match years ago, when the sympathiser was heartily snubbed. It was significant the other day that a certain golfer was pointed out to a spectator as a fellow who swears all the way round for there were times when that golfer would not have been quoted as an exceptional person. No doubt the truth is that a man who has been through the great tragedy of war is steeled against the lesser tragedy of games.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions to the funds of the Hospital:—Pawn Shop Guild, \$200; Brass and Iron Guild, \$60.

A newcomer in harbour at midday to-day was an oil tanker, the British Isles. She anchored at West Point for quarantine and later on went down to East Point. She came from up the Yangtze and will be undergoing in docks her annual overhauling. The Asiatic Petroleum Company are looking after her.

The "Artistic Temperament" portrayed in novels and plays is not an accurate thing. It is, often, a very bad indication of a largely developed original sin. No matter how father can get on, temperaments and bad pictures, worse books, and indifferent musicians will be generally the outcome of these assumptions.

NOTICE

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THE MOST MODERN CARS IN TOWN.

FROM THE PULPIT.

CARE AND ITS CURE.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"To nothing be anxious, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 4:6-7.

I have been asked to preach about care, and along with the request came the remark that of course the subject is an old one. It is, and for that reason, always timely. I have had occasion to speak of more than one aspect of it comparatively recently, but we have not had this imperishable text from St. Paul before us.

At the outset we are struck by the two universals of the text, "nothing" and "everything." In this case they are but two words for the same thing. Each covers the whole range of life, inner, outward temporal, spiritual, and in using them the Apostle adds no reservations. It is delightful, for once in a way, to come across a rule which has no exception, a principle which can be applied without qualifying if and buts and reservations.

Here such rule for a Christian. In nothing be anxious; in everything pray, entreat, give thanks. The way of the world is the exact opposite. The way of the world is to be anxious about everything, to pray about nothing, least of all to give thanks. Care is its hallmark the moment it has to depart from light-hearted indifference. Atheism shows itself in anxiousness. I don't mean tub-thumping infidelity, which is negligible, but the practical unbelief which may creep in and fill our hearts with care though we fully believe there is a God and more or less trust that He is good.

Now, Jesus Christ took in hand to exorcise this evil spirit, to deliver men from this demon of disquietude, fear and paralyzing apprehension which is with them in their down-sitting and the uprising, in their going out and their coming in, which they take with them to their nightly rest; which disturbs their slumbers and meets them with the dawn. That was a great undertaking, but under the test, of actual life it is proved that the Saviour promised nothing beyond what He is able to perform when He said "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." It has been my lot in much of my ministry to have had much to do with people for whom life has been hard and would indeed have been overwhelming but for the grace given them.

I have seen many lives of heroism, not the heroism called out by a passing crisis, but maintained year after year in a spirit of hope and even in a very real sense of overcoming joy in spite of nearly every known kind and accumulation of trouble. It can be proved, by those who care to look, as a matter of present-day fact, that neither broken health, nor ruined fortunes, nor human faithlessness, neither want, nor loneliness, nor repeated bereavement; neither contempt, nor ill-usage, nor ingratitude is able to separate believing hearts from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. There is something which is stronger than all these, and which keeps these battered hearts still soft, still unembittered, still grateful. I know on other names for it but the name given here, "the peace of God," guarding these souls as a "harmon" keeps a beleaguered city against every assault of time and nature and temptation. Man-

wonder at such lives when they pause to think of them. But their secret is an open one, the same as that of the life of Paul as he gives it here: "I have learned the secret in whatsoever state I am therein (he did not say there-with) to be content." In everything and in all things, he says, he knew how to apply this, how to be full and how to be hungry, how to be abased and how to be lifted up. "I can do all things," he concludes, "through Christ who strengtheneth me," and his life was the proof of it.

I dwell on these facts because to many these Christian counsels sound only vague and far away, though they are being exemplified close around them. When one sees the patience and courage and cheerfulness with which so many quite ordinary folk not cast apparently in the heroic mould shoulder day by day their very heavy burdens and step out looking onward and upward one knows of a truth that there is power in Christ.

I remember a discussion at a certain ministers' Conference where a strong and able but much too solemn young man poured out a complaint upon life at large from the beginning until now, life with its distresses and sorrows, "nature red in tooth and claw," and all the rest of it. As we left the room my neighbour, a man much older and who had seen much more of personal trouble, said to me, "Whoever is that poor wretch who has no Heavenly Father?" Most of us might usefully put a like question to ourselves now and again. What manner of person is this who, knowing God in Christ, is paralysed and affrighted in face of life or death or any other creature, whose heart is failing him in the hour of need, whose courage is oozing away in the warfare appointed to man upon the earth? It is one who in some thing or in everything has grown over-anxious and forgotten to count his blessings and make his requests known unto God.

"A prison is a House of Care," "A place where none can thrive."

So begins an inscription on the wall of old Tolbooth in Edinburgh. We may paraphrase it and say that a heart filled with care is a prison house where no soul can thrive. The Christian and Hopeful shut up in Doubting Castle threatened by the club of Giant Despair, forgetting all the time the key called Promise in their bosoms which could unlock its every door.

"In everything let your requests be made known unto God."—Care and prayer, says an old writer, fight against each other like fire and water. True, and how care can quench the spirit of prayer all must know. But my text carries the war into the enemy's camp. Prayer is to swallow care, and that it does, experience proves.

"Oh what bliss we often forfeit," "Oh what needless pain we bear."

"All because we do not carry 'Everything to God in prayer.' Prayer is to be the Christian's habitual attitude toward God. The injunction 'Pray without ceasing' means that heart and mind are ever to be open and directed upward. Once again that is the opposite of the way of the world, whose method is to ignore God as much and as long as possible, to make of Him a mere *denier* resort instead of living with Him in habitual fellowship and confidence.

Supplication, to draw a distinction, suggests humble and earnest request for all and every need as the child makes its wants and wishes known in loving trust. Then thanksgiving; the Apostle introduces that almost incidentally as the natural atmosphere of Christian prayer. In marked contrast to the way of the world,

ORGAN RECITAL

The attendance at St. John's Cathedral on the occasion of the first of the series of Organ Recitals to be given on behalf of the Organ Fund, cannot be said to be encouraging to the organizers. The organist, Mr. J. W. White, rendered the organ selections in a manner showing a good knowledge of the instrument, although we do not think he got as much out of the instrument as it is capable of. The Imperial March (Elgar) is not one of that composer's best works, but the organist got all he could out of it and the performance was highly creditable. The other items were interesting and well played. The vocalists were Mrs. Otto Kong Sing, Mrs. L. Le Breton, Miss Roberts and Messrs. G. Davis, W. Jennings, C. Crispin and S. Rollett, all of whom acquitted themselves with great credit.

We cannot refrain from referring to the small attendance. When a man like Mr. White takes the great trouble he must have done to get up the recitals, we think the least the public can do is to show its appreciation by attending. The poor attendance must have been very disheartening, to say the least. One becomes more and more convinced that the public of Hongkong is becoming totally indifferent to disinterested and charitable work done by a few amongst them, which is a great pity.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

It was not a happy arrangement when two Chinese brothers decided to live in the same house with their wives. Neither was the arrangement that their respective amahs should take turns in sweeping the floor any better, for there was a great deal of wrangling as to the division of the work. The wife of one brother complained that her sister-in-law's amah had not swept the floor for months and that it was her own amah that did all the dirty work. The complaining lady yesterday repaired to the kitchen and spoke to her sister-in-law's amah about the matter. The latter was equally able to stand her ground when it came to using strong adjectives. Much enraged, the lady belaboured the amah with a stick. The servant called in the Police and the assault summons which the amah took out against her assailant was heard at the Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day. The amah said that she did her own share of the domestic work and complained of being summarily dismissed after being assaulted. The Magistrate decided to bind both parties over.

which has no use for a God save for what it can get out of Him, and when things do not go to its mind denies and doubts, but unlike the barbarian who beats his idols when they fail to give him what he wants. "Unthankful," noted St. Paul, and truly, when he summed up the characteristics of heathenism, and surely when thanksgiving is absent the wings of prayer are clipped. A man lately told me his new version of the chorus "Count your blessings." Instead of singing "name them one by one" he made it "ton by ton." Doggerel perhaps, yet we could do with more of it. Perhaps you think that man had just come in for a big legacy. Quite the contrary, and besides that, he was helpless on his back with a wasting sickness.

Such is the way of things as I have seen them in long and pretty wide observation. Ask a roomful of millionaires to sing "Count your blessings"; you will get but a whisper. But a congregation of poor working folk will lift the roof with any day. Such is the Christian cure for care—prayer and supplication with thanksgiving. Its result is peace is not, as often misconceived, a mere capacity for passive resignation to the inevitable. St. Paul speaks of it here under a strong military figure. It is the guardian of the palace, the armed sentry at the gate, whose challenge "who goes there?" rings out to all the black and mean and traitorous thoughts that would pass into the city of Mansoul. "Then wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee because he trusteth in Thee." Instead of a *Heaven* of Ours, the heart and mind thus defended become the *Castle* of the King. To the black and traitorous thoughts.

NOTICES

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"THE ADOPTED SON."

ANOTHER CORONET THEATRE ATTRACTION.

A very powerful picture drama cast in a strong human mould was screened at the Coronet last night to large audiences at both shows. "The Adopted Son" is the feature in question and it deals with a phase of American life that will come as a surprise to many people—that showing the old-time feuds among the mountain people of Kentucky. The attractiveness of the picture from the historic point of view is greatly enhanced in other respects by the beautiful mountain scenery which fits well into the spirit of the drama. It concludes with a surprising denouement which last night pleased the audience immensely.

This picture, we understand, is the first of a series of Metro productions which will be a special feature of the Coronet's offerings to the public. If the "Adopted Son" is in any way a reflection of the general excellence of Metro productions, then it can be said that this class of film will come into great favour with cinema-goers.

The enterprise of the management of the Theatre has found a fresh outlet in the publication of an interesting weekly review, which will keep cinema-goers informed of Coronet happenings and the film world generally. It is a bright little journal, and issued gratis. The first number, which came out on Saturday, contains the promise of a cinema treat which the publishers aver, will far surpass that sensational super-production "Intolerance."

Last night's programme will be continued for the next few nights.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory on 11.20 p.m. 11th inst. "A typhoon is expected to strike the Philippines on 12th inst. and will probably reach Hongkong on 13th inst. The wind will be from the south-east and the sea will be very rough."

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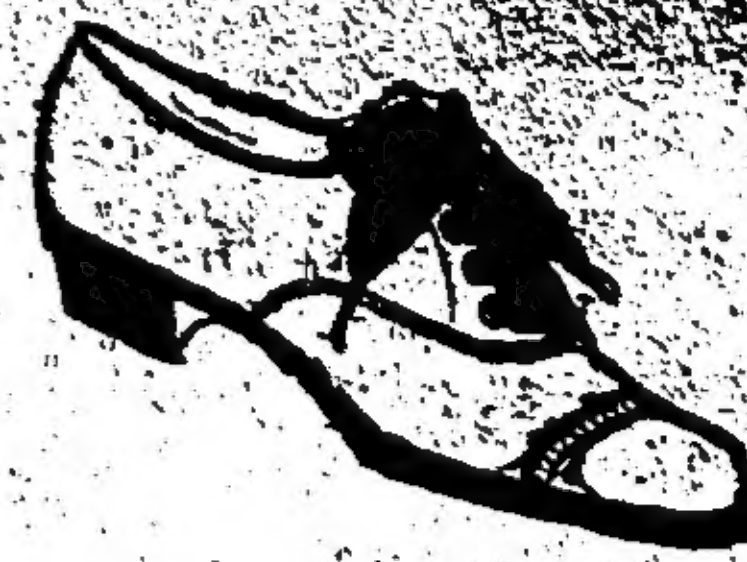
THE SEASON EXTENDED.

The Banvard Company is experiencing further shipping troubles, and will now not be able to leave until Sunday. This will be good news for Hongkong theatre-goers, however, for it means that the Company will be staging further plays before departing.

To-night and Wednesday, "Step Lively" will be put on, and the additional attractions for the rest of the season are—Thursday, "The Suffragettes"; Friday, "Yandeville and Second Act of 'The Suffragettes'"; Saturday, matinee at 4.15, "Hello, Hawaii"; and for the special benefit of the children, "Hawaii" and "The Suffragettes" will be staged on 13th inst.

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Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
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SHIPPING NEWS.

LOYD'S SIGNALLING.
The Mercantile Marine Service Association wishes to draw the attention of all members of the seafaring profession to the fact that Lloyd's have renewed their system of signalling, whereby any member hoisting the Association flag and his number in the list when passing Lloyd's signal stations in the United Kingdom will be reported to his home and, by previous arrangement with the Association, a similar privilege will be accorded to any other members on board.

RESULTS.

The Societe Maritime Francaise realised last year a net profit of 3,648,593fr. The general expenses absorbed 1,322,200fr, the redemption of the fleet 1,100,000fr, and various payments 53,411fr. The balance available therefore amounts to 1,159,983fr. The assets figure in the balance sheet at 12,518,151fr, and the liabilities for 5,603,506fr. It is proposed to declare a dividend of 35fr per share, which will absorb 700,000fr. The gross profits of Les Affreux Reunis, of Paris, which own about twenty steamers, reached the sum of 5,968,882fr in 1918, as compared with 9,232,678fr in the previous year, the net profit being 3,737,099fr against 4,268,938fr in 1917. The dividend proposed is 50fr per share, as against 35fr in 1917.

POSSIBLE GLUT OF CARGO SPACE.

Cargo-space will be a prominent problem during the coming years, and, according to an article in the *Weltwirtschaftliche Zeitung*, then it may be deficient, adequate, or excessive. Germany, having lost her entire fleet, suffers from want of cargo space, as, although her industrial requirements are small, she is forced to import large quantities of foodstuffs and raw material from abroad, and, therefore, feels the shortage of shipping. Austria-Hungary has also lost its fleet, and the new National States have great need of raw material, &c. Bulgaria and Turkey, which had no fleet worth mentioning to lose, are dependent on the ships of other nations. The Neutral States are in the happy position of having only lost portions of their fleets. Holland hopes to get back soon the ships commandeered by the Entente, and is busy with shipbuilding plans. Norway has suffered severe losses, which are not yet made up, but shipbuilding is proceeding rapidly. The position in Denmark and Sweden is similar. In Spain and Latin America, owing to insufficient shipyards the progress is less rapid, but the loss in shipping during the war was not great. In the Entente countries the position varies according to the importance of the respective countries as seafaring powers. Greece has suffered much, but Italy has largely expanded its shipbuilding, as has Brazil. France will replace her losses with German merchantmen, but Belgium hopes to gain much from her own shipyards. All these countries count little in comparison with Japan, England and the U. S. A. The former has been able undisturbed to increase her fleet and largely develop her lines of steamers. England, in spite of enormous losses, has shown great activity in shipbuilding, and many of her naval dockyards will be devoted to constructing merchant vessels. The British Colonies have displayed considerable energy in the shipbuilding industry. All these efforts are, however, eclipsed by the U.S.A. where, a fleet of an unprecedented size has been built. The result of all this is, that a large excess of shipping may be counted on, especially among the Entente, which has appropriated 2,400,000 g.r.t. of German vessels. It is, therefore, only a question of when this excess will appear. It must be borne in mind that there is still a deficit of nearly five million tons to be made up. Many of the new yards are not yet completed. A great quantity of cargo-space is taken up by military requirements, and there is the need of supplying starving countries with foodstuffs. Many ordinary routes also are impracticable. It may safely be said that there is no prospect of any excess of cargo-space in the near future. It is possible, however, when these special conditions disappear that the world will need less cargo-space than in 1914. Accordingly, in some years time, there will be an excess of cargo-space and rates will fall as rapidly as they have risen, while a fierce competition will rage between the various shipping countries. The nation with the cheapest fleet will gain the prize.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Hahong J. W. Evans WED., 13th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Quinabang Medina FRI., 15th Aug. at noon.
Haitan A. H. Stewart TUES., 19th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
T'HSIN via W'wei & C'ho	Chipshing	Wed. 13th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri. 15th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuenhsang	Fri. 15th Aug. at 5 p.m.
KOBE	Namtsang	Fri. 15th Aug. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun. 17th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 19th Aug. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 19th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalsing	Tues. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwaisang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
At shortest have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Shanghai via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service, is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPOONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "where when convenient."
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, leaving up to date about midday on the 1st of each month.
Cargo takes at through Bills of lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato, TIENTSIN LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waford and Chien.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queenland	In Port	12 Aug. noon
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queenland	—	26 Aug. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, having been built especially for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Traveling.
A fully qualified Surgeon and a medical officer are on each vessel.
For Passage Rates and Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 14th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay, to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spara.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.
"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.
"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 17th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA. (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 143 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROSE, BERN, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts—Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU, TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 18th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... August 18th.

"EDMORE" ... August 25th.

"WEST HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... Late August.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Manilla.

SHIPPING

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.
792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To Be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	13. Aug.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	13. Aug.
Genoa	Kwado M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoto M.	N. Y. K.	13. Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Saigo M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	14. Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sohu M.	O. S. K.	14. Aug.
Hikoh, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	R. & S.	15. Aug.
Kobe	Vamsang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabauz	D. L. Co.	15. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	15. Aug.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Japan	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	17. Aug.
Java	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Java	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Japan	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ataria M.	N. Y. K.	19. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19. Aug.
Manila	Lonsang	J. M. Co.	22. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Focksang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Kobe	Kwasang	J. M. Co.	25. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7. Sept.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Arthur Lopes, from Manila.
Barlow, from Madras.
Bentley, from Nottingham.
Bloomberg, from Racine Wisconsin.

Charles Stone, from Manila.
Miss Barnes, Banvard Co. from Harbin, retransmitted from Singapore.

Mayne, from Iquique.
Sebbi, from Shanghai.
Springer, from San Francisco.
Willreia, from Valparaiso.

D. de H. FARRANT

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.
Chinese Hotel, Cheechinghin, from Amoy.

Mr. Chunquanyue, c/o Liang-yuanchee, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen, from Osaka.

Kiming, from Tokyo.
Fred Keyston, Hongkong Hotel, from San Francisco, retransmitted from Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Company, c/o Ah Son Esq., from Shanghai.
Shingkee, from Amoy.
Leeyuen, from Shanghai.
Rason, from Tokio.

T. KRING

Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 8th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TEENKAI"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TYNDAREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1919.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"LAOMEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELDRIDGE (Seattle Line) sailed from Kobe August 1st, and is due at Hongkong August 16th, via Moji and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT (Seattle Line) sailed from Shanghai July 28th, and is due at Hongkong about August 15th, via Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. EDMORE (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 16th, and is due at Hongkong about August 25th, via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australia Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 31st July, and is expected here on the 20th August.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR is due to arrive on the 24th inst., from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KOSOKU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th Aug., and is expected here on the 14th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th August, and is expected here on the 12th August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 10th August and is expected here on the 14th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th August and is expected here on the 15th Aug.

The P. & O. s.s. HERMLIN left Singapore for this Port on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at about daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. PERLIA M. arrived at Yokohama August 10th and will sail August 13th, as per schedule, being due at Hongkong August 21st.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, from Hongkong on the 10th July, arrived at Vancouver on the 29th July.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Aug. to 17th Aug.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	Hour	High Water	Low Water
11th Aug.	10.15	4.15	16th Aug.	10.15	4.15
12th Aug.	10.15	4.15	17th Aug.	10.15	4.15
13th Aug.	10.15	4.15			
14th Aug.	10.15	4.15			
15th Aug.	10.15	4.15			

THE Taikee Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

GOOD WILL

Amongst other cases have been submitted for consideration of the War Risk Associations for claims under the War Risk Act, recently, are those of the claimants who have suffered in their health as a result of strains to which they were subjected at sea during the war. Both were members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and their cases were accordingly taken in hand by this society. In one case—the member in question being a man well on in years who had had some terrible experiences during the war—the captain has recently been notified by the War Risk Association that he has been granted an allowance at the rate of over £100 per month. He expresses his gratitude for what has been done for him in the following extract taken from a recent letter—"Words fail me to express my gratitude towards you and feel confident if it was not for you and the other officials of the Guild, a great many of the members of the Cloth in general would be in the cold. Whilst the Guild every success, and all masters and officers shall join for their own good. Thanking you and all other officials." In the other case, the member has received a substantial lump sum from the War Risk Association as a result of the efforts on his behalf—his case to be reconsidered later on. He also expresses his extreme gratitude for the assistance which he has received.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
On behalf of the Norwegian American Line (Den Norske Amerikaline) two steamers are being built by Messrs. Napier and Miller, Ltd., at Old Kilpatrick. The vessels are 435ft. overall, 55ft. 6in. beam, and 77ft. deep. They are classed exclusively as Norake Veritas, says the *Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal*. The machinery consists of three Scotch boilers and Parsons turbines, with double reduction gear driving a single screw. The boilers are adapted to burn coal or oil fuel. The oil fuel is stored in the double-bottom, which is fitted also to carry water ballast. Besides there is a large tank of 1,250 tons capacity. The vessels are intended to have a speed of 11 knots. They have a bows amidships where the captain's navigation rooms are situated. Here also is the dining saloon. The outfit of the engine-room is unusually complete, special attention having been devoted to that. Mr. William Gray, presenting the owners in construction of the vessels. Den Norske Amerikaline was founded in 1910 with a subscribed capital of about 6,000,000kr. In 1913 the company's first passenger steamers, Kristianiajord and Bergensfjord, built by Messrs. Cammell Laird and Birkenhead, were completed. Since that time the company has been rapidly developing, and the beginning of this year saw possession of two passenger steamers, seven cargo steamers, one tug, and 17 tugs equal to an aggregate tonnage of 53,492 gross tons. The total including funds is now at 25,000,000kr. The managing director has, since the start, Mr. Gustav Henriksen, of Norway. The greatest importance of Norway during the war for transport of food supplies to America.

EXCESS PROFITS IN CANADA.
Toronto, June 18.—Buck Cost of Living Committee. Parliament-to-day it was stated that the earnings of the Textile Company last year were 31 per cent., which represented 510 per cent. of 500,000 dollars paid for in 1905. It was also disclosed that the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, earnings of 77 per cent. 600,000 dollars investment cases witnesses for the claimed that they had a good profit in 1918, but to meet losses in 1919, insisted that the company ought to figure on a basis of profit, not on a basis of turnover. It was also stated that the company had a 70% increase in earnings, and that the company was not built for shareholders, but for the company itself.

SEIZURE BY CHINESE
AUTHORITIES DECLARED
ILLEGAL

position of Chan Kwing
as the head of the rebel
and the question of the
displaced authority by the
de facto Government was
left with the Court in
the *Sau Nam*, 9 HKLR,
cannot be contended that
recognition by the Crown
is accorded to any other than
the official Government of
the island, and, as was pointed
out, the Government, this Govern-
ment, recognise; the Pro-

the further point was raised the section does not apply in the case of a purchase by a dealer of goods brought there for sale. It is not necessary to reach the point having regard to the conclusion at which I have arrived, but I may say that I have strong doubts on the point. I give judgment for plaintiff on costs.

ed peculiar precautions
when one of the signato-
r is waiting for an opportunity
to ratify or to refuse to ratify
which, in its essential

ment of the sword. It is
able to foresee the future.
Against all substantial
war, but it is possible to
neither error nor care.
In the formalities of
all prove the source of

are now engaged in turning their stocks of liquor into lockers, and leasing them to customers. The lockers in which a store's hidden liquors may be kept are guaranteed safe and inviolable. They are guaranteed free from search and seizure, and are insured against fire, theft, and all other risks.

WANTED:—By European

WANTED

WANTED:—By European
from Mauritian situation

the Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any other price tendered and the tenderer shall be bound to accept the price tendered by the Custodian.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP
Custodian in Charge of Enemy Property

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Budapest, Aug. 7.

Premier Friedrich, interviewed by Reuter, said: "The removal of the Peidl Cabinet was essential because it was a Bolshevik body. The Archduke came to Budapest at 10 a.m. yesterday, escorted by Hungarian officers. He conferred with the British General Gordon, American Colonel Ley and Italian Colonel Romanelli and then formed the Cabinet, entirely of bureaucrats. The Archduke conferred again at two in the morning with the heads of the Allied Missions, reaching a satisfactory agreement. The Rumanians did not participate in the conference."

The Archduke's movement originated in aristocratic and official circles. It is strongly of a Royalist character. The Hungarian officers are again wearing their smartest uniforms and all their decorations.

The Archduke's signature to the proclamation "Archduke Joseph, Field Marshal" is much commented on. Hitherto he has described himself as "Joseph Hapsburg." His sudden intervention is viewed apprehensively by thoughtful politicians.

The Rumanians are assuming control of the administration and apparently intend remaining. The press censorship is most severe. Most of the papers have been suspended. The Rumanians suppressed the announcement from Paris that four Entente Generals were coming to Budapest. Rumanian soldiers are robbing houses and persons and permitting excesses in the provinces. They arrested several hundred Budapest citizens, mostly Jews suspected of Bolshevik connections. The Rumanians captured Czerny, the leader of the Bolsheviks under Szammany, at Stuhlweizenburg.

Budapest, Aug. 7.

Archduke Joseph, interviewed by Reuter, said: "It is impossible to say whether the future Government of Hungary will be monarchical or republican. That question will be solely decided by the National Assembly which will be elected immediately the Rumanians leave the country. It is impossible to attempt to hold elections during the Rumanian occupation. The elections will be conducted on universal franchise, every man and woman over twenty-four voting. The present situation in Hungary is very critical. The Rumanians have stopped the railways, telegraphs and telephones and are preventing food from reaching Budapest. The new Government will not negotiate with the Rumanians but will rely on the Entente."

Budapest, Aug. 8.

The Rumanians have swept the country bare of provisions for miles around Budapest. The American food mission at Vienna, in response to urgent appeals, has undertaken to feed the school children of Budapest. Anti-Jewish feeling is very strong in Budapest. Many Jews have been beaten in the streets and dragged from cabs and trams. Rumanian troops looking on laughingly and inciting the Hungarians to further attacks on the Jews.

Budapest, Aug. 8.

The new Ministry at its first meeting on Friday resolved to recognise Archduke Joseph as Regent until the National Assembly is elected. The Ministers swore allegiance to the Archduke.

Vienna, Aug. 9.

General Gordon at Budapest yesterday visited the Rumanian commander to protest against the excesses of the Rumanian troops. The Rumanian commander declined to accept General Gordon's letter of protest.

Berlin, Aug. 9.

A number of Hungarian statesmen departed from Vienna for Budapest yesterday by a special train placed at their disposal by the Entente. They included Lovasce, prospective Premier, Count Steiner, Bethlen representing the Sardinian counter-revolutionary Government, and Garami the Socialist leader.

Bern, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Vienna that Dovesak, Minister in the Peidl Cabinet at Budapest, has been assassinated.

Copenhagen, August 9.

A message from Budapest says the new Government has been inundated with congratulations on the removal of the Soviets.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Archduke Joseph has telegraphed to the Supreme Council announcing the intention of the Hungarian Government to execute the armistice and asking recognition.

Official quarters in Paris have received information from Budapest that the Rumanian authorities do not manifest any willingness to comply with the instructions of the Conference.

Mr. Hoover has gone to Budapest to investigate the food situation.

Bukharest, Aug. 10.

It is semi-officially stated that reports of the excesses of the Rumanian troops are invented by the German press and Bolsheviks.

FOOD CONTROL.

London, Aug. 9.

The Food Controller announces the resumption of the control of distribution and prices of imported bacon, hams and lard.

The text has been issued of the Profiteering Act 1919 which empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, receive complaints of unreasonable profit and after hearing the parties to issue an order fixing the price, requiring the seller to reply to an excess claimant and requiring the claimant to purchase at such price. Alternatively the Board may prosecute the seller in a Summary Court where he will be liable to a maximum fine of £200, or four months. Where a Company is convicted every Director and officer is deemed to be guilty unless he proves non-complicity. The Act does not apply to controlled articles. The Board may delegate powers to local committees appointed by the local authorities. The seller will have the right to appeal to Appeal Tribunals appointed by the Board. The Board may authorise local authorities to trade in articles to which the Act applies. All information will be treated as confidential. The powers of the Board of Trade will be exercised jointly with the Food Controller regarding articles food and continue in force for four months.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, August 9.

It was decided during a plebiscite in Upper Silesia that the Big Four should send equal detachments to maintain order.

ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Frenchman, Maurice Whismann, has beaten the world's highest record, 18,740 feet, reaching the summit of Annapurna.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool tramway strike has been settled. A Conference at London between the Coal Controller, the Minister of Labour, South Yorkshire coalowners, Yorkshire miners and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation with a view to settling the Yorkshire miners' strike was abortive. Meanwhile the industrial situation in Yorkshire is worsening. It has been arranged to feed children and families in some districts who are semi-starving owing to factories closing down.

The Bakers' Union has authorised the resumption of work where employers are prepared to concede all the Union's demands. It is anticipated this will immediately relieve the situation as a number of large co-operative houses, together with many other employers in London have offered to concede all the demands, but hitherto the Union forbade operatives resuming. To-night's Conference of masters and men has issued a statement recommending that when men have accepted arbitration as regards hours and wages which employers and the Ministry of Labour favour and have resumed work there will be a further conference to consider improvements of conditions on night-work.

The Commissioner of Police announces that the strike is over and annual leave is being resumed. He congratulates all ranks on the way they have upheld the traditions of the force.

London, August 9.

Apparently it is going to be a fight to the finish in the strike of 900,000 Yorkshire miners. The Coal Controller today told the men's leaders it was impossible to concede their demands. To do so would mean a strike in every coalfield of the country for similar concessions. Conferences with a view to settlement will be arranged. It is believed the funds of the strikers will only last another fortnight. Already £250,000 has been spent in strike pay.

London, August 10.

A meeting of operative bakers decided to return to work immediately on the assurances of the Ministry of Labour that the Government will introduce a Bill abolishing night baking. The men agreed to accept arbitration respecting hours and wages providing all strikers are reinstated.

THE BOLSHEVICS AND THEIR BRETHREN.

Lucerne, August 9.

The report of the Commission Internationale, while strongly protesting at the Allies' supporting Admiral Koltchak, declares that the Internationale cannot evade the obligation to understand the protest by the Russian Socialists against Bolshevik oppression. Therefore it proposes a commission of inquiry to visit Russia thereabout.

STARVING PETROGRAD.

Stockholm, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Chief Commissary has issued a proclamation appealing to the agricultural organisations for more food. The population is famishing. Prices are fantastic, bread being at 130 roubles a pound and sugar at 12 roubles per lump. Disease is raging.

OBITUARY.

Berlin, August 9.

The death is announced of the famous Professor Haackel. The death has occurred of the composer Leoncavallo.

TURKEY'S FUTURE.

Paris, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Constantinople that the American Mission which has been inquiring the wishes of the population as regards the mandate for Turkey has so far come to no decision.

TRADE RETURNS.

London, August 9.

In yesterday's message the increase in exports should read £41,000,000. The trade returns surpass all previous records both in imports and exports.

EXPLOSION IN MUNITIONS DEPOT.

Lille, Aug. 9.

An explosion has occurred in a munitions depot near Bailleul. So far three civilians are known to have been killed and 20 wounded, exclusive of the casualties among British soldiers, Chinese labourers and German prisoners.

BELGIUM RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

Brussels, Aug. 9.

The Chamber has unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.

AMERICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

Paris, August 9.

The Associated Press learns, it is reported here, that General Pershing has been recalled home suddenly. The only reason given is believed to be in connection with the strike situation in the United States.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Executive of the Workers International decided to call off the strike.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAMMELL LAIRD'S PLANS.

Negotiations are understood to be far advanced for the acquisition of the National Ordnance Factory at Nottingham by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. (Limited), of Sheffield, Biggleshead and Penistone. It is believed that the factory will be adapted to the manufacture of steel railway wagons of the most approved type. The need for railway wagons is acute, and the lack of wagons is one of the main contributory causes of the congestion at the ports. Not improbably the company may turn later to the manufacture of passenger coaches, but steel goods wagons are the object immediately in view. The enterprise, it is believed, should dovetail in admirably with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co.'s works at Sheffield, where springs, tires, and other parts of the wagons could be built. It is not unlikely that when the transaction is carried through a new company allied with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. will be formed. The proposed conversion of the Nottingham Ordnance Factory was not mentioned by Mr. Kellaway in the list of changes from war to peace work referred to in his munition speech in the House of Commons. The factory at Nottingham has already passed through three phases. It was one of the many large national factories built in the autumn of 1915, after the severe shortage of high explosive shells had been allowed to become known in July, 1915. Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., together with a number of other large firms, were approached by the Government with a view to the construction and management of national factories. The first negotiations with the Ministry of Munitions took place on July 16, 1915; by September 25 the first ironworks was erected at Nottingham, and by April, 1916, half the necessary shell machines had been delivered and the work of production had started. The company undertook the design, erection, and management of the factory without any remuneration, commission, or profit of any kind, and it seems appropriate that the company should now be acquiring works which it had built in a time of war crisis. The factory was laid out for the manufacture of 2,000 9.2 shells and 6,000 6in. high-explosive shells per week. Actually the weekly output reached was 5,000 9.2 shells and 13,500 6in. shells. During the period of construction the design of the 6in. shells was entirely changed twice. By June 11, 1918, there had been delivered 993,149 shells, of which 210,262 were 9.2 shells, 685,891 were 6in. shells, and 97,086 were for the Italian Government. It was stated that the cost of the production of both the 9.2 and the 6in. shells was so low that during the 18 months a very large amount was saved to the State, which fully paid for the original cost of the factory. The second phase began with the construction of 18-pounder guns. The first intimation was received in March, 1917, that the Ministry of Munitions would, owing to the shortage of gun-repairing facilities in the country, require the factory to undertake repairs to 18-pounder guns, as well as to manufacture certain gun parts. By December 4, 1917, the first four new 18 pounder guns were delivered, and in all 588 guns were repaired and 334 were built. While machines for the construction of these guns were being installed, information was received that the factory would be required for the construction of 6in. long-range guns, and the work of preparing the plant for this work proceeded throughout the winter of 1917-18, while the 18-pounders were being built. On October 1, 1917, the name of the factory was changed from the National Projectile Factory to the National Ordnance Factory, and by the end of March, 1918, the 6in. gun machines had been delivered out of the 350 ordered. On September 21, 1918, the first new 6in. gun was completed and dispatched. At the date of the signing of the Armistice, the output of the factory has just reached 11 guns per week. It is hoped that with the conclusion of Peace, arrangements will be soon completed for the factory, designed to meet a crisis of war, to be converted into works for meeting a peace crisis in industry. Simultaneously with this development Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. are known to be giving up their large financial interest in the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), of Glasgow. Probably this has been found that the leading shipbuilding establishment, being self-contained, was not of extraordinary value in promoting the work carried on at the Cammell, Laird factories, and interest would thus have come to be regarded merely as an investment. Both companies built passenger ships of the highest type. The new acquisition to be made by Messrs. 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NOTICES.

JUST LANDED. A SHIPMENT OF
ESCOFFIER'S SAUCESSauce Robert
for
Meats & Poultry.Sauce Diabie
for
Grilled Fish.DERBY SAUCE, THE FINEST ENGLISH TABLE SAUCE
FOR FISH, MEAT, POULTRY AND GAME.Obtainable at
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., FRENCH STORE:
& LEADING STORES.Wholesale Agents:
FLOQUET & KNOTH.

NOTICE

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.,
Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

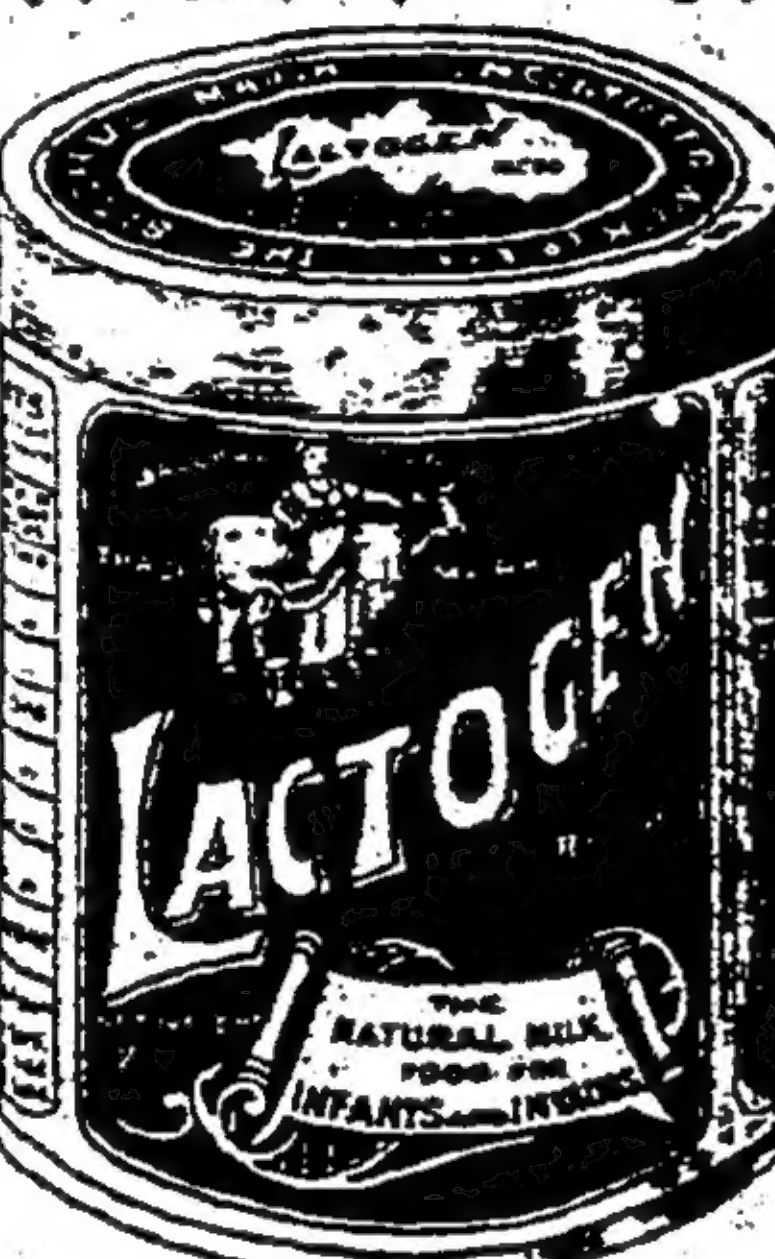
RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND
SOLICIT YOUR INSPECTION.WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER
REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY
EXPERT MECHANICS.WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO
SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS,
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

理代泰豐華

A Finer Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot
be Obtained.A Large Assortment of
Prices very moderate.

粉奶牛洲澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Agents:
For Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 49, Canton Road, Central,
Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1279 & 1280.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	39
Demand	39 3/16
30 d/s	39 5/16
60 d/s	39 7/16
4 m/s	39 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	160
T/T Japan	163
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81 1/2
T/T New York	21 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	60 1/2
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C.	310 1/4
4 m/s. D.P.	310 1/4
6 m/s. L.C.	310 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	310 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	82 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	62 3/4
6 m/s. France	63 1/2
Demand, Germany	81 1/4
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169 1/2
Demand, Singapore	160
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	41
On Bangkok	41
Sovereign	52 1/2 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	35.40
Bar Silver, per oz	
Indian Official rate	1/9 31/32
T. T.	

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER 1000
Hong Kong 50 cts
Shanghai 100 cts
Canton 100 cts
Cebu 100 cts
Manila 100 cts
Batavia 100 cts
Sourabaya 100 cts
Singapore 100 cts
Penang 100 cts
Malacca 100 cts
Borneo 100 cts
Java 100 cts
Sumatra 100 cts
Celebes 100 cts
Sulawesi 100 cts
Moluccas 100 cts
Maldives 100 cts
Lanka 100 cts
Ceylon 100 cts
Sri Lanka 100 cts
India 100 cts
Pakistan 100 cts
Afghanistan 100 cts
Iran 100 cts
Iraq 100 cts
Turkey 100 cts
Greece 100 cts
Italy 100 cts
France 100 cts
Germany 100 cts
Austria 100 cts
Hungary 100 cts
Czechoslovakia 100 cts
Poland 100 cts
Russia 100 cts
USSR 100 cts
China 100 cts
Japan 100 cts
Korea 100 cts
Manchuria 100 cts
Siberia 100 cts
Mongolia 100 cts
Tibet 100 cts
Himalayas 100 cts
Szechwan 100 cts
Yunnan 100 cts
Guangdong 100 cts
Guangxi 100 cts
Fujian 100 cts
Zhejiang 100 cts
Jiangsu 100 cts
Shanghai 100 cts
Nanjing 100 cts
Hangzhou 100 cts
Suzhou 100 cts
Wuxi 100 cts
Zhenjiang 100 cts
Yangzhou 100 cts
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Shaoxing 100 cts
Wenzhou 100 cts
Jiaxing 100 cts
Huzhou 100 cts
Jinhua 100 cts
Quzhou 100 cts
Zhoushan 100 cts

NOTICE

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$10.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

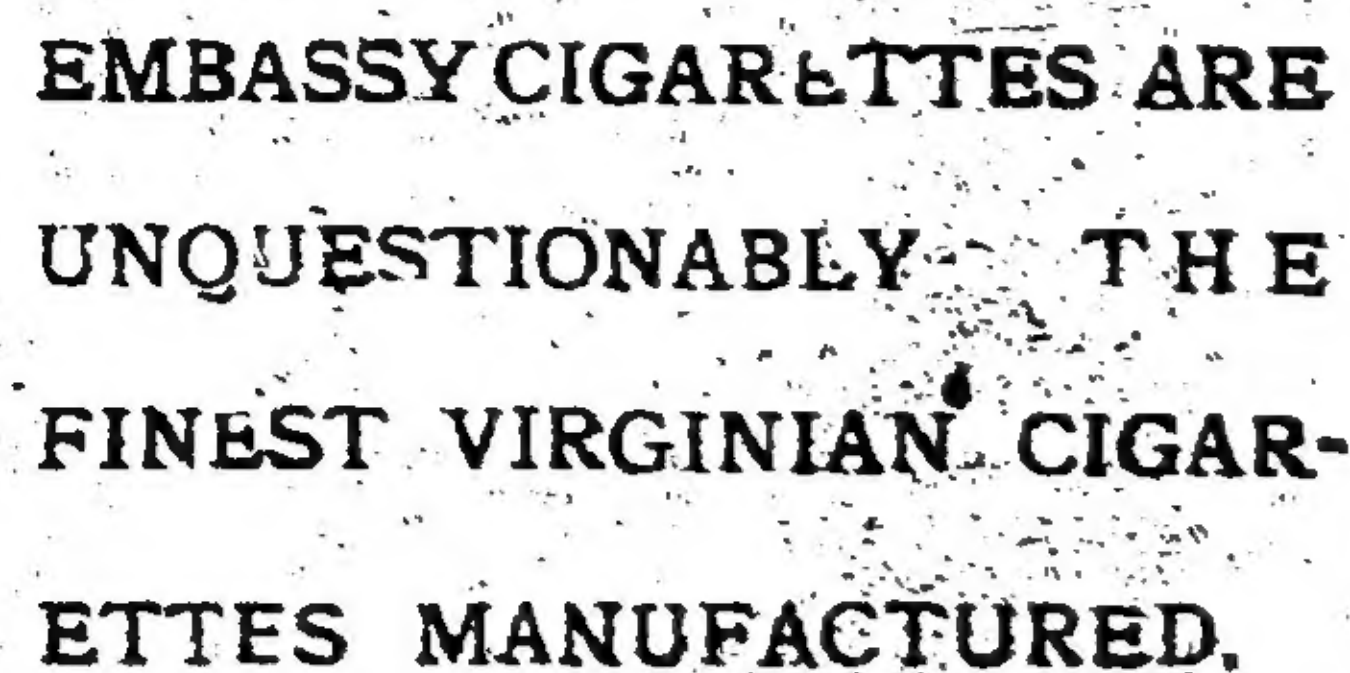
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 mins	15 mins
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 mins	10 mins
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1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
3.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
5.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 mins	10 mins
11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
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1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
3.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
5.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 mins	10 mins
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.		

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.



Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

VESSELS CLEARED.

August 12d. 5h. 50m.—Warning to
Hongkong, Platten, Coast Ports, &c.:—
Typhoon in lat. 20° N. Long. 123° E.,
direction W.N.W. velocity unknown.

August 11d. 12h. 35m.—Warning to
Bachang, Phailin, Coats Fort, &c.:
Typhoon in Lat 23° 30' N. Long 121° E.
direction W.N.W. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 12d. 11h. 4'm.—Pressure has in-
creased slightly over Formosa and Luzon
and along the north-east coast of China.
It has been slightly higher in the neigh-
borhood of Hongkong. A trough of low
pressure extends from north Annam
eastwards into the Pac. Oc. There appears
to be a typhoon in its *extrema* extremely
but apparently uniperturbed observations
from Formosa, and lack of information
from the Philippines, its position uncer-
tain. It is probably in the Basil Chan-
nel, moving W.N.W.

Previous.			
Day On date On date.			
10:15 p.m. at 10:15 a.m. at 10:15 p.m.			
Barometer	29.55	29.55	19.56
Temperature	80	81	87
Humidity	81	82	88
Wind Direction	E.N.E.	E.	E.
Force	5	5	5
Weather	b	b	c
State of sky	3/8	0/0	0/75
Height of clouds			2000

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks

H.K. & S. Banks. \$670 ex div.		
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	b.	430
North China	n.	\$220
Unions	b.	212 1/2
Yangtze	b.	280
Far Eastern	b.	33
Fire Insurances.		
China Fire	n.	138
H. K. Fire	b.	340
Shipping.		
Douglases	b.	96
Steamboats	n.	243
Indos (Prof.)	n.	32
Indos (Def.)	n.	190
Shells	b.	190 1/2
Ferries	s.	35 1/2
Refineries.		
Sugars	n.	164
Malabons	b.	46
Mining.		
Kailans	b.	60 1/2
Langkats	n.	19
Shanghai Loans	b.	19
Shai Explorations	b.	19
Raubs	b.	210
Tronohs	b.	44 1/2
Ural Caspians	s.	45 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	s.	98
K. Docks	n.	167 1/2
Shai Docks	n.	\$121
N. Engineerings	n.	\$36
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	b.	110
H.K. Hotels	n.	124
L. Inves t.	n.	121 1/2
H. phrys Est.	b.	84 1/2
K'loon Lands	n.	46
L. Reclamations	n.	175
West Points	b.	94
Cotton Mills.		
Ewos	sa.	\$312 1/2
Kung Yika	b.	\$29
Lau Kung Mows	n.	\$207 1/2
Orientials	n.	\$112
Shai Cottons	b.	\$205
Yangtzeopce	b. & sa.	\$15
Miscellaneous.		
Cements	b.	81 1/2
China Borneos	n.	13
Do. Light b. 5.30 old b. 2 new		9
China Providents n.		30
Dairy Farms	b.	30
Electrics H. K.	b.	79
Electrics Macao	b.	34
Hongkong Ropes	b.	33
Hk. Tramways	b.	81 1/2
Peak Trams, old	b.	73 1/2
Do. new b.		80 cts.



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WICKELL.
Manager.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(opening in the Summer of 1919) } The coming season's resort of South China

THE HOTEL MANXIONS
(Queen's premises) } The headquarters of the Canadian, Pacific Ocean Fisheries, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and motorized motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc. and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furniture, and music.

Questions may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 423, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

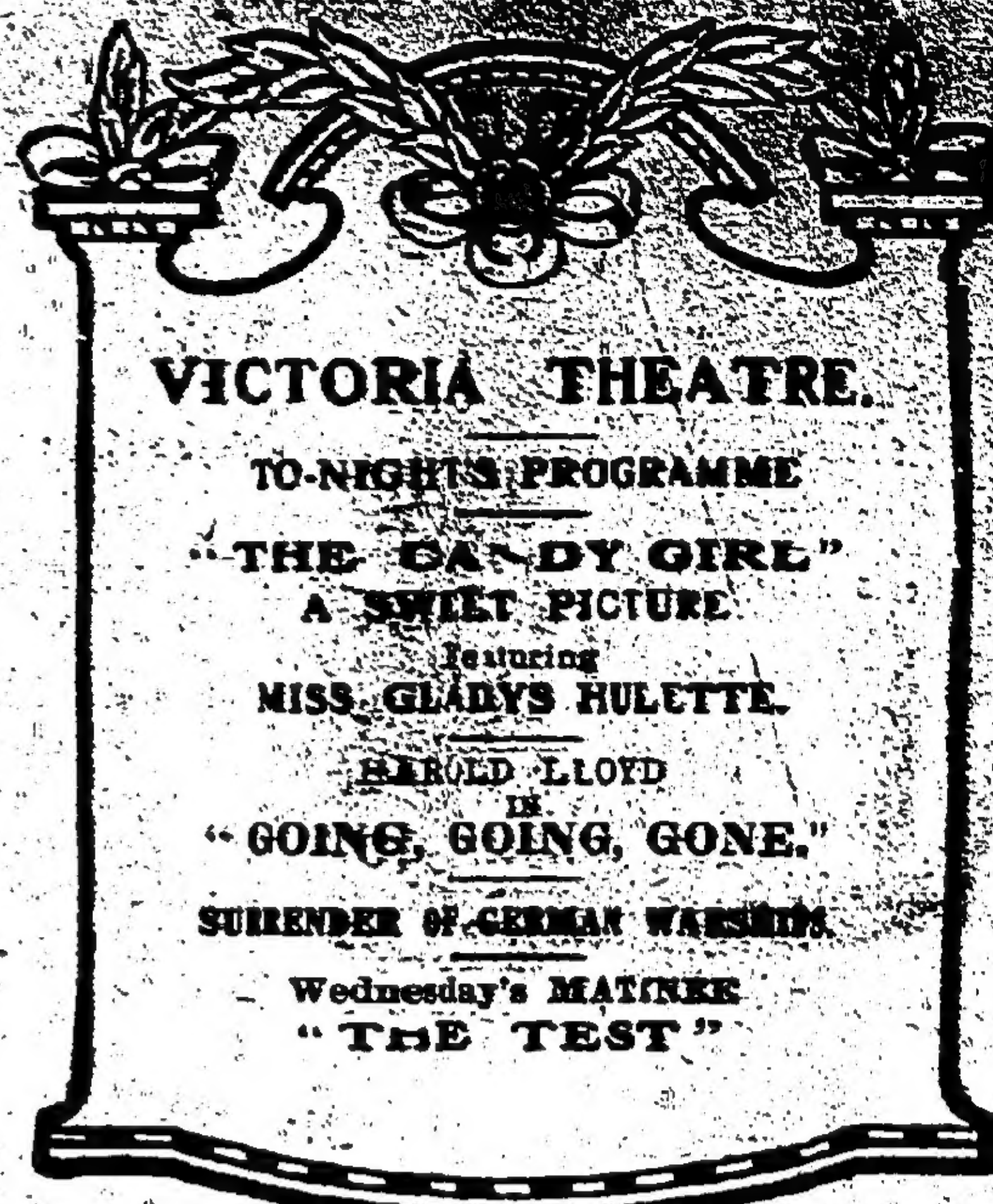
ACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.

Rice and water yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Courts,
District, St. Andrews, Kenting, Orleans, Grandmoulin, Ocala, Moderate
Terms, Monthly and Family Rates on application to our Proprietors.

ENTERTAINMENT



THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE ADOPTED SON"
THE PEST.

At 7.15 P.M.

"THE BULL'S EYE."
Episodes 8, 9 & 10.

Booking at **ROBINSON'S**

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST
POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG

BANVARDS
AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW NIGHT
TUESDAY, 12th & WEDNESDAY, 13th August

The Speedy, Mile-a-minute Musical Comedy
"STEP LIVELY"

THURSDAY Aug. 14	"THE SUFFRAGETTES"
FRIDAY Aug. 15	FIRST CLASS VAUDEVILLE and second act of "THE SUFFRAGETTES"
SATURDAY Aug. 16 Matinee at 4:15 p.m.	"HULLO HAWAII" & HAZEE BOYD & HER CHARLIE CHAPLIN GIRLS
SATURDAY NIGHT Aug. 16 LAST NIGHT	"HULLO HAWAII"

PRICES: \$3.50 \$2.00 & \$1.00
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Reserved Seats will be sold unless paid for by 2 p.m. 2 days previous to performance.

HOTELS

EUROPE HOTEL SINGAPORE

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT

**THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION
EXCELLENT COUSINE**

ARTHUR H. ORELL

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Royal Palace Hotel, 1000 Broadway